

[No. 1508.—APRIL 3, 1868.]

Books

HONG KONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
 The Company respectfully beg to call the
 attention of Ship Owners, Agents and
 Masters to their Establishments at HONG-
 KONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every
 facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR
 of Vessels of all classes.
 Their Docks in Whampoa, which com-
 prise Four, have been in successful op-
 eration for the last Twelve Years, and are
 working in good Working Condition.
 The Docks are pumped out by a Steam
 Pump in Five hours, and capable of taking
 Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The STORES in the different Departments, all consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and alongside of which Vessels can be taken out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to any other place.

ALL Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Praya-longkong.
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*
N. D.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessels seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Dock, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, March 18, 1865.

COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—\$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.
THE COMPANY'S DOCKS AT ABER-
DEEN AND WHAMPOA are in full
working order, and the attention of Ship
owners is respectfully solicited to the advan-
tages which these Establishments offer for
the Docking and Repair of Vessels.
The following description of the Premises
is submitted for the information of the
Public.
ABERDEEN DOCK.
DOCK No. 1.

Length,	330 feet
Breadth,	80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	18 1/2 "
do. Neap Tides,	16 "
NEW DOCK, No. 2.	
Built of GRANITE.	
Length,	400 feet
Breadth,	90 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	24 "
do. Neap Tides,	21 1/2 "
This Dock is now under course of construction.	
WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
DOCK A.	
Built of GRANITE.	

Length, 160
Breadth, 80
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18
do. Neap Tides, 12
This can be used either as one or two
Docks.

DOCK B.

Build of GRANITE.

Length, 340 feet
Breadth, 60
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18
do. Neap Tides, 15

The above are the largest Docks in China
and they are fitted with every appliance
the way of Gaissons, powerful Steam Pump

DOCK C.	
Build of Wood.	
Length,	260 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	14 "
do. Neap Tides,	11 "
Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pump	
DOCK D.	
Length,	164 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	12.6 "
do. Neap Tides,	9.6 "
DOCK E.	
Length,	120 feet

do. Neap Tides, 8
D. and E. are Mud Boats, available
small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Saws, Drilling, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside where vessels can lie in 24 fathoms water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.
The company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ship or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam Tug Fame (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, & will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, d'Almeida Street, Hongkong.

Secretary.
N. B.—The Consignees or Master of a Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
Hongkong, October 18, 1866.

For SINGAPORE CUTLASS
Par "SCOUT"
next,
MAILS by
The Contract
dispatched
Europe,
8th April
will be or
nary Let
Newspap
on the 7th
posted in
the 7th A
lowning in
All letters po
the 8th
addition
Late Fee
The latest tim
Office is
Hooks, on
April.
Further, late
dressed to
Marseilles
posted on
to 6.50 A
of 48 cent
postage, a
received.
Sealed boxes o
of Box 11
window se
the East S
All corresponde
payment is
in Hongko
Insufficiently-s
the United
charged wit
addition to
Letters posted a
will not be
Fee as well
Letters insuffic
addressed t
not be forw
ed and retu
as possible
given that a
9 p.m. on th
ed until aft
Postage Stamp
upper right
poundage,
may be used
when the s
ing the late
lower left-
All transactio
Jar will be
scribed by
the Frocha
1864, and
therein spe
or given in
of a Dollar
Payment for F
in the cur
Bank Note
General P
Hongkong, M
Notice
M^R. JAMES
authorized
curation from the
H
Hongkong, Ap
FROM and att
Saxons passw
of my Marine St
Foochow, Aug
WITH refer
business
H. JE DRING,
conducted by the
Foochow, Aug
I HAVE establi
General Co
the Style and Fir
& Co. GIFFORD
Saigon, Decem
M^R. SIDNEY
sign our M
this date.
CANTON, Feb
THE Interest
ELWOOD HA
on the 30th June
DER DUNCANSON
on the 1st July.
GIBB,
Hongkong, Jan
M^R. RYLE HO
a partner in
Nagasaki, Janu
AS my Engagem
all outstanding
Two Years must be
payment.
MARY H
Diocean, Sa
Hongkong, Janu
THE Interest
W. C. VAN O
on the 1st January
Hongkong, Nov
I Have this day est
neral Commiss
style or firm of VAN
(Sd)
Yokohama, Octob
M^R. THOMAS P
admitted a Pa
Hongkong, Janu

[illegible]

Invitations.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDEKTAKEES,
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES
ERECTED, in the Best Style,
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, of
Shortest Notice.

Apply to C. M. BROWNE,
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Dundas Street,
(Opposite French Consulate.)
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

FRANKE & COHEN,
General & Commission Agents
NAGASAKI.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, they have always a large Stock of CORDS, VAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, or other Shipbuilders' Stores, as well as Provisions continually on hand, which are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of China Ports.

RUTH HENISZEN & Co.,
Manila, June 22, 1866.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MASTER OF THE)
KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENEDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH and FOREIGN
CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Extra five of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases; and Proceedings Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes & Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commerce Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 6 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

Hongkong Lightering and Storage Co.

THE above Company is now prepared to LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class Lighters, and to take the entire ditto of ships by Contract. Also to STORE Goods in first class Granite Godowns at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers,
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

NOTICE.
IT is hereby notified that the portion of Robinson Road which lies between Castle Road and Bonliah Road is CLOSED to the Public from this date during certain Alterations and Repairs.

By order,
W. WILSON,
Surveyor General's Office,
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. A nominal salary would be accepted, immediate employment being a greater object. Highest references can be given.
Address "P. O. Office Mail Office."
Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

WANTED
By a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTANT. Good shorthand writer; thoroughly understands Shipping and Insurance. Address "H. B. B." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, January 18, 1868.

KONIGLICH PREUSSISCHES
CONSULAT.
HONGKONG, DES 17TEN MARZ, 1868.

DIE nachstehende Bekanntmachung des königlichen Geschäftsträgers zu Japan wird hiernächst zur Kunde der preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzgenossen gebracht.

J. MENKE,
Stellvertreter des Consuls.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
Da nach offiziellen Nachrichten in Japan der Krieg zwischen Seiner Majestät dem Kaiser und dem Taikuhn ausgebrochen ist, und die Verhältnisse der Neutralität dadurch notwendig wird, so ersuchen wir Unterzeichnete Geschäftsträger Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen in Japan die preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzgenossen darauf aufmerksam, dass sie in Betheiligung an dem Kriege, selbst in Eigenschaft als Nicht-Combattant, die Ausführung von Kriegs- und Transportschiffen, die Zuthutung und Beförderung von Militärpersonen, Depeschen und zur Kriegszwecke dienenden Gegenständen in Japan, sowie die Beförderung von preussischen Kaufschiffen für fremde Nationen der beidseitigen Theile nach den Grundsätzen des Völkerrechts eine Verletzung der Neutralität in sich schliessen und als feindlich gehalten werden können.

Die im Militärdienste befindlichen Personen können daher nach Kriegsgebrauch angetroffen werden, während die Schiffe und sonstigen Transportmittel der Wegnahme unterliegen, welche auch die Uebrig, etwa vorhandene, Neutralgehörige Ladung ausgenommen werden können.

Jede Verletzung der Neutralität durch preussische Unterthanen und Schiffe würde desshalb ausserdem der Gefahr aussetzen, der Ansprüche auf den Schutz der königlichen Regierung sowie auf die in dem deutsch-japanischen Verträge garantierten Rechte und Privilegien verlustig zu gehen.

Hongk. Kolé, den 18ten Februar, 1868.
Der Königlich Geschäftsträger.
(gez.) VON BRANDT.

Shipping.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.
(Customs House Jetty).
The British Steamer
"COLLA,"
Capt. GRANGE, 435 Tons Register, will load at Canton and Hongkong for the above Ports, and having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. CHOW,
Kwong-lee Yuen Hong,
5, Graham Street.
Hongkong, April 1, 1868. 18ap.

FOR MANILA.
The 1st Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANNA,"
Capt. GAYTO, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP "FALCON," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 31, 1868. 4ap

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Tyne," 6th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers.
Ex "Donna," 7th January, 1868.
B 631. 1 Case Paper.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, March 27, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
2,242 Pieces OREGON PINE LUMBER, from 1 to 6 inches thick, measuring 98,354 feet.
179 Pieces OREGON PINE DECK PLANK, measuring 6,042 feet, now landing from ship "Belvedere."
Apply to,
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1868. 6ap

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.
THE Hulk *CELESTIAL*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.
For particulars, apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 1f

DIETETIC BAEI, the new DIET, highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100 barrels MESS BEEF.
Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1867. 1f

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.
Duc de Montebello.
Eugene Cliequot.
De St. Marcoux & Co.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchasers.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FILTER, small enough to be carried in the Pocket. No traveller in the East should be without one.
To be had at
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CUBO FEET MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque "MARIA MORTON."
Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

FOR SALE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.
25 IRON Water TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

FOR SALE.
R. W. W. Very Superior DRY V.S.D.S. SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY S.P.S. in 2 doz. cases.
Just received ex "THE TWEED."
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Do. Gruyere Do.
Do. California BUTTER.
100 barrels Prime Hamburg Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS, at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

For Sale.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
LA CHEESE and LAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.
Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins.
ALMONDS in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.
Eleme FIGS in tins.
PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS.
at
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY, just received ex "Channel Queen."
H Superior Amontillado SHERRY V.S.A. in 3 doz. cases.
H Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
S O S Extra Superior SHERRY in 2 doz. cases.
S S S Quince-cakes (cased) Superior S O S Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

HENDRIE, Piesse & LEBIN'S Fine Assortment of PERFUMES.
Also,
Dawson & Sons' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULIUS EUBER,
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867. 1f

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1867. 1f

CHAMPAGNE.
ROEDERER, CAVE NOIRE.
The only Champagne awarded the Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.
J. BRO. J. J. Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

FOR SALE.
In Lots to suit Purchasers.
RED COPPER SHEATHING and NAILS.
Composition NAILS.
STILL HOOK.
PORT WINE.
COGNAC.
BURGUNDY.
India PALE ALE.
Best STOUT.
In glass, all of superior quality.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex Sir Laurence, Flory Cross, and other Awards.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.
London Brown STOUT, in do.
Guinness' STOUT, in do.
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY.
English OLD TOM GIN.
Hubbuck's PAINTS.
Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.
at LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868. 1f

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE, in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. Doolittle, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price, £3.00.
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

GREY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.
FOURTEEN Hands and upwards, quiet to ride or drive, and carries a Lady well; age under 7 years. Price very moderate.
Apply by Letter to "X. Y." Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

EX "JARMARTHENSHIRE" AND "AVON."
BASS BEER in Pints and Quarts.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Stag Hotel.
Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,
NO. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Just Landed.
Ex THE TWEED.

PICKLES, JAMS, SALT, VINEGAR, CURRANTS, BEANS, Superior VINEGAR, CATSUP, MUSTARD, Leaf SUGAR, BLACKING, Ginger BRANDY, Booth's OLD TOM, CHAMPAGNE in pint, Cheddar Leaf CHEESE, Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND HOLMES.
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S Patent Yellow METAL SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz., Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FELT.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868. 1f

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THE OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.
FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.
GERMAN Printing Establishment, quite new, containing one Cylinder Press, made in Hamburg, a small hand Press, a great quantity of Fancy and running Types, wrought iron chests, &c. complete in every respect. Delivery may be had at once. Invoice price \$24,000.
For particulars, apply to
C. A. SAINT, or to
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 2 "
" BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 2, 1867.

For sale.

SHANGHAI SHEEP.—A few very Prime For Sale; can be seen on board the Barque "SALLOA."
Hongkong, March 30, 1868. 4ap

FOR SALE.
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Javary & Co.'s Association Vins-calc.
CLARET, red Chateau Margaux.
Hunt Bages.
L. Esparto Durco.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in 1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Pats) in legs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.
CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.
Christy Murray's SONGS, Pianoforte OPERAS.
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c. &c.
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
28, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2ay-68

FOR SALE.
150 CASES Martell's Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.
100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!
GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!
MULLER & CLAUSSEN

DEG to announce that they are Selling off their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at invoice prices, consisting of:
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS.
Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting and SAC COATS.
Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.
Alpaca and Merino COATS.
Black Dress TROUSERS.
Fancy Buckskin, Angola and Tweed TROUSERS.
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.
Black Dress VESTS.
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.
White Marcella and Linen VESTS.
Colored Linen VESTS.
A large lot of PLEASANT GOODES, comprising:
Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and DOBIES.
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.
Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of—
LONG CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.
Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE.
Dent's Kid and Driving GLOVES.
COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Cholera BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the newest Shapes.
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.
PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, and a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, February 5, 1868.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—Londonderry West Hartley.
Dawson's West Hartley, Straker, West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaengware Murthyr.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivian.
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 28 oz.
Superior CLARET, St. PIERRE, 1862.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIERRE & Co., carte blanche.
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles.
RAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1866. 1oc-68

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. I. Company's S. S. Imperatrice, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods before the 7th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point, on
WEDNESDAY,
8th April, 1868, at Noon—
(For the benefit of the concerned.)
635 bales, Bengal Raw COTTON,
(Unidentified).
And,
97 bales Bengal Raw COTTON,
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Ex "MERCHANTMAN."
TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, April 3, 1868. 6ap

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. FAWCETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 4th April, 1868, at 11 A.M.—
A new Assortment of GOODS, ex "EVEREST," consisting of:
100 boxes Yellow Soap, 25 lbs. boxes.
25 dozen Opening Knives.
50 dozen Sailors' Knives.
10 butts Pump Leather.
20 cases Bass's Pale Ale.
20 cases Guinness's Stout.
20 dozen Deck Scrapers.
30 dozen Gridirons.
20 dozen Frying Pans.
10 dozen Saucepans.
A quantity of Galvanized Clews, Top-sail Irons.
3 cases Prime York Hams.
2 cases Cheddar Cheese.
15 cases Superior Pale Sherry.
5 butts Rigging Leather.
Locks, Screws, Boat Nails, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Cruet Frames, Plated Ware, Dish Covers, Shoes, Brushes, Potting Taps, Glass Ware, Crockery Ware, and a fine assortment of STORES of a very unusual character.
TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, April 2, 1868. 4ap

GREAT WORLD CIRCUUS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
APRIL 3rd, 1868.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
ALL THE STARS APPEAR IN THE ARENA!!!
GREAT ELLA ZOYARA.
GREAT HUBERT MEERS.
GREAT FREDRICKS.
GREAT LEOTARD.
CHOICE PROGRAMME.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 4th, At Half-past Two.
Hongkong, April 3, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or The United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.
The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer. Also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.
For subscription lists, with prices, &c.
Apply to
J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.
Victoria Exchange.
SOLICIT inspection of their NEW STOCK, specially prepared for the coming Season, forming the largest and best assortment of GOODS they have yet offered.
(Comprising).—
Black Glaces, Plain and Fancy Silks at old prices, Linsey, Rep, Wool Plaid, and all the newest designs for Ladies' Dresses, a large assortment of Evening and Ball Dresses, Embroidered, Printed, and made-up Skirts. Crinolines, Muslin Embroideries and Laces of all descriptions, The newest styles in Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, etc MANTLES and JACKETS of the newest designs and materials. The Millinery and Dress Making Departments are under the management of two experienced West End assistants. The Tailoring Department is now well supplied with every description of Cloth, for Autumn Wear, including Blue, Black and Scarlet Broad Cloths.

Blue and Black DOESKINS, Naval and Military CLOTHS, 3/4 and 6/4 TWEEDS and Dockskins, Witneys, Beavers, &c. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all descriptions. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves from well-known Makers. TIES and SCARFS in great variety. Felt Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Matting and Floor Cloths. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all makes. Latest Styles. Household Linens of every description. Black and Drab Felt HATS, Black and Drab Paris and Beaver Dress Hats.
Hongkong, September 24, 1867.

FOR SALE.
JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE, &c. and pte.
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT. CHAMBERTIN, WHISKY. WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY. ALLSOP'S ALE, draught and bottle. BARGLEY & GUNNESS STOUT. BARGLEY & GUNNESS PORTER.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

New Advertisements.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8vo. Illustrated with Photographs.
Conducted by C. LANGDON JAVIES, Published for the Proprietor by NOKORRA & SONS, Government Printers, HONGKONG.
Shanghai: A. H. CANVALHO;
London: W. ALAR & Co.;
Paris: C. BORMANI.
By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.
Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only. QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila and Bangkok, \$7.50.
In Great Britain, £2.
In France, £2.
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.
THE subjoined Transcript of a Telegram from the General Post Office in London, which was received by the Undersigned this day, is published for general information.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1868.
[COPY.]

From London To Point de Galle, Postmaster Bayley.
Advise Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement of dates for Australian Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Outward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; homeward Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than in time table. First outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervals for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advice also Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars by to-day's Mail.
10. 1 P.M.
13. 1.55.
(Signed) THEOS. AUSTIN,
In Charge.
Tel. Office,
Galle, 13th January, 1868.
True Copy.
(Signed) F. BAYLEY,
Agent.

LATEST SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.
April 3, Formosa, Frus. barkentine, 275, Paulsen, Saigon, 16th March, Rice 620 piculs.—BOWRA & HENNESSY & Co.
April 3, Orissa, from Whampoa.
CLEARED.
R. Pratolunga, for Macao.
Willy, for Takao.
Zori Kium, for Shanghai.
Thekla, for Nagasaki.
Annetta, for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORT.
The Prussian barkentine Formosa, from Saigon, reports the weather and light wind from 2. until Paracel; then had strong wind from E.N.E. for 3 days; then had light wind and calm till arrival in port.

Summary of Imports and Exports passed at the Canton River Steamer Office from 23rd to 31st March.
Imported per Kinkiang and Kinsan from Hongkong:
6,180 piculs (2,679 bales) Cotton.
1,022 piculs (367 bales) Cotton Yarn.
173 bales Quicksilver.
149 piculs (200 pigs) Tin.
491 cases and packages Sundries.

Exported per Kinkiang and Kinsan to Hongkong:
232 cases and bales Fine Silk.
80 cases Silk Coccons.
61 cases Silk Piece Goods.
124 cases Pungjum.
41 cases Glass Beads.
11 cases Glass Bangles.
30 cases Preserves.
174 cases Dried Liches.
20 piculs (5 tons) Tea.
819 packages and parcels Sundries.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 3rd April, 1868.
OPIUM.—Panna, New, ... 865 1/2
Malwa, ... 655
COTTON.—BOMBAY, 15 a 104
CALCUTTA, 15 a 18 1/2

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/31 a 4/3
Credita, 6 ... 4/4
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 218
Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 217
Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 11 1/2 per c. pre. 3/6
Mexicans, ... 8.70 per c. pre.
Gold Leaf, ... 23.20 per c. pre.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.65
English Sovereigns, ... 4/76
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4/8
Discount, ... 8
Gas Company Shares, ... 40 per Share.
H. & W. Poon dook, Old, 14 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 8 per cent pm.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 16 per cent pm.
Do. do. New, 8
H. Long Hotel Shares, 25 per cent dis.
Union Dock Shares, ... 20 per cent dis.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 3rd April, 1868.
Barometer, ... 29.955 3 P.M.
Attached Thermometer, 74 75
Dry Bulb, ... 75.0 77.0
Wet Bulb, ... 73.5 74.0
Maximum S. Rgr., ... 82.0
Minimum S. Rgr., ... 68.0
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 102
Minimum on Grass, ... 59.0
Previous Rain on Grass, 0.00
24 hours, ... above, ... S.W.
Wind, ... S.W. 2
Force, ... 9
Cloud, ... 4
Clear, ... 3
Weather, ... Dull. Dull.

THE
IS P
FR
Single C
LANE, CHA
MORRIS, an
—Price 50

THE
HONGKONG

AN apt illu
previous re
the differen
representati
is afforded.
papers later
that the "R
Ross Brown
to China, it
Burlingame,
accepted a d
the Emperor
urged by the
fornia that
be given to
the growing
with the Ch
some excuse
feeling on the
small amount
is accorded t
important go
the United
tive of Amer
supposed, at
duty than t
of his govern
dent that the
upon him as
states genera
ticularly, to
but far more
piece of his c
ally those fi
total absence
distinguishes
has no parall
appointments
thority. By
English, Iris
vey to the st
table policy
matist. But
ever and St
Virginia, a
probable cha
scribed, and
policy so fa
eviction. Th
deduction to
that in dist
ments we mu
fact that we
point of v
Britain. An
pendent acti
be judged by
applied in d
own diplom
we should be
reality in the
of our own
subjects in Cl
is, however, t
ferent regime
ments are fille

THE GA
We cannot re
Gambling lic
A few month
nounce a deci
exacted from
lic in the go
ment which w
be ill-founded,
theavored pol
really going to
ever, that we
of misplaced
reduction stil
there is no in
that it is stil
reduction we
month by mon
the minimum
working expen
discussion is
of licensing
any revenue
exchequer.
only with the
this point we
Governor is no
colony and the
negligently con
ledge the steps
the instruction
satisfy the ju
license party.
sue of public
cellenry's attem
public may do
quainted with
upon the peace
We care not
public. If the
meetings of the
can be promul
Gazette, to say
of the daily ju
friendly or othe
policy, inform
always inserted
It is absurd
be any other cl
instructions, la
license system.
appropriation
income which
this objection
cellenry boldly
avowed his pol
should feel ju
jects with not
tially less emp

absence of ancient ruins is rather a consequence of this instability, than a conflicting argument. Buildings have been removed when they have fallen into decay, simply because it was little trouble to remove them; but the remains of ancient architecture which exist in western countries, and which would scarcely be ruins now except for the violence of man, were originally so substantially and solidly built as to require almost as much labor to tear them down as to erect them. The single example of the Coliseum will suffice. It is well known that after the downfall of the Empire, it was used for centuries as a quarry, whence materials for later buildings were obtained; and yet it still stands in the centre of a populous city, and the one which is perhaps the richest in architectural remains after the great monumental cities of Egypt. The average population of China per square mile is only a little greater than that of Italy, which abounds in ruins of ancient structures. My remark that "the numerous political convulsions have contributed greatly to the destruction of such works as might otherwise have remained time and the elements," seems to have entirely escaped Mr. Sampson's notice.

One great and primary cause of the instability of Chinese architecture is found in the fact that it has made so little use of stone. The great architects of western countries have almost exclusively employed stone, while the Chinese have almost exclusively employed brick, except for foundations. The Great Wall, a grand and striking exception to the general rule, is almost entirely of brick. The Chinese condense brick as a portable material, is almost sufficient of itself to stone for the want of other ruins; and of its solidity and excellent workmanship I can testify from practical experience, having worked for half an hour with hammer and cold chisel cutting into the hard mortar, in order to disengage a brick already half exposed.

Finally, as to the question of taste. Despite the popular proverb, there are fundamental and generally acknowledged principles at the bottom of all art, upon which a correct taste is to be based, and by which the merits of every thing which claims to be a work of art is to be judged; and when a writer of cultivated taste, an acknowledged authority in his particular department of art, speaking from an aesthetic point of view, pronounces Chinese architecture to be "general and totally wanting in dignity and grandeur of conception," his opinion is to be unimpaired only by those who may justly lay claim to a knowledge of the subject at least sufficient to comprehend the grounds upon which that opinion is based. The appropriateness of a style of building for domestic purposes depends very much upon the peculiar habits and social life of the people concerned; and I think it may reasonably be held that while "taken at our western standard" Chinese architecture appears ill adapted to domestic comfort, still, in view of the sedentary to which Chinese families are consigned, the system of retired but open courts which are the main features of a Chinese dwelling, and which admit of exercise in the open air without exposure to the vulgar gaze, is admirably suited to the requirements of the domestic life of the people.

Canton. E. C. T.

THE TEA TRADE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following Circular:

LIVERPOOL, February 12, 1868.
DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure to wait on you with a copy of the Circular to which I refer. It is a very interesting document.

We do not hold the opinion that "consumption has overtaken production," but we are firm believers in the power and ability of the Chinese to supply Tea to meet our utmost wants. We view it as simply a question of price with them; but as demand increases so does character generally depreciate, the Chinese mixing and adulterating quality and necessary care as they find competition active and buyers less careful in their selections. High opening rates tend to increase supplies, and the reverse is the case when prices are low. Our views and limits are, therefore, based on a presumed fair to full supply; but, if such is hurried forward in six months, as during the last two seasons, Merchants must either support the Home Market, or submit to the usual decline of 2d. to 4d. per lb. when they become overstocked. It is constantly affirmed from China that the opening scale of prices is governed by orders from this side; we trust Merchants may duly realize their individual responsibility in this matter, and endeavour to keep down prices the coming season. We rather fear mischief may result from the extreme prices paid for finest Congous by shippers last October and November, though these prices are not now obtainable by 3d. to 4d. per lb. for Black-leaf, and 4d. to 6d. per lb. for Red-leaf Congous. It will be a great matter if Merchants could altogether ignore the shipping demand, and buy merely to meet Home-trade requirements, as, in computing for the likely export quantities, the general standard of prices is considerably enhanced; whereas the Tea taken by shippers on this side form only a small proportion of the aggregate supply of Fine and Finest—hence the losses Merchants too frequently suffer, particularly on imports of Black-leaf.

Fine and Finest Kaisows, or Red-leaf Congous, have been very inferior this season, and retailers, therefore, find it impossible to make up their mixtures to the old standard of excellence; many first-rate Teas are strong and tarry, but wanting in richness and bouquet. The third Crop, which has come forward the past month, includes many very desirable strong and brisk pungent Teas; they have been sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., some few parcels commanding 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., but even at these prices they yield no average profit. Black-leaf Teas have been comparatively good, but are capable of further great improvement, and which must be effected before the trade loses their preference for Kaisows. Good useful to medium Black-leaf being in full supply, and generally of a quality to depreciate with age, results have been disconcerting the last two seasons, many Teas, after being held over twelve or eighteen months, depreciating in value to the extent of 4d. to 6d. per lb. Low prices and good judgment are consequently needed to secure profit in this class. Should the present demand for common and useful Congous continue, and there is any sensible check to the supply of dust and broken-leaf Teas, it is probable a higher range of prices may result for common to fair Black-leaf next season.

Such changes have been of better quality, yet they prove short of the old standard, and many Teas are smoky in flavour.

Printed by J. W. & Co., 15, Abchurch Lane.

been well liked, which we attribute in great measure to the very inferior Teas had from Canton this season. With a return to the old-fashioned, well-scented, strong and brisk high-burnt character, we think Canton-made would regain favour.

Country Greens have supported extreme prices. Supplies should, however, be laid in quite 15 to 20 per cent. under the cost of the last two seasons, as the Canadian demand is likely to be less active in future.

The deliveries, so far, this year, are very large, but we do not think it prudent to estimate them at over 143 to 145 millions for the year.

SHEPARD, HARRISON & REIDEN.

LAW-HONESTY.

(Spectator.)
DISHONESTY—it is notable that the language has no short and simple word for this particular failure in virtue—is prevalent in our commerce, and Liverpool is slightly alarmed. The town has been seriously injured by practices which, fairly investigated by disinterested persons, would be pronounced swindles, and begins to think that if people were moderately honest it would get along better. Accordingly, a Committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, intended to introduce a higher moral into the commercial activity of Liverpool; and the Chamber being governed by sensible people, who have not made fortunes in the least questionable manner, they have not been naturally a very sensible thing. They inquire formally whether British legislation tends to elevate or depress the ideal of honesty, and like very sensible persons refer the matter for further consideration. They are quite right, for it is a most complex question; but as we are not bound to be as cautious as they are, we may say out frankly two or three things they might have said, may lay down two or three positions which they might have laid down. The root of the matter of course is the question,—What is honesty? and we are obliged to say that the reply is one which would strike, and in fact does strike, any commonly honest person. Honesty is only a particular form of truth, truth applied to business, or dealing between John and Tom. People say, and say justly, that the mere rule, "Thou shalt not steal," wants interpretation to fit it to the conditions of commercial life, but truthfulness wants no interpretation whatsoever. Every transaction is honest, to put it in the broadest way, in which the statement of the seller means to the buyer, and the statement of the buyer means to the seller, exactly what the person who utters it means to his own mind. The rule admits and yet discards all trade conventions. It takes the very commonest example. Everybody says there are certain Trade rules which are universally understood, and which modify mere literal truthfulness; and so there are, subject always to the condition that both parties understand them. For example, John Smith selling a ring says "that is pure gold," which, as a literal statement, is false, a pure gold ring not having been made this hundred years, and being very difficult not to say impossible, to make. The buyer understands quite well that the words "pure gold" meant pure gold up to the standard of the English sovereign; and if it is up to that standard, so that the Mint will accept it, there is no want of honesty. Nor is there the slightest want of it if the buyer and seller alike mean by the phrase eighteen, sixteen, ten, or one-carat gold. But if the seller means pure gold, and means by that eighteen-carat gold, whereas the buyer thinks he means twenty-two carat gold, the seller, if aware of the fact, is, in plain English, a thief and a liar, he is the "master of the trade" whatever it happens to be. If he is dealing with the trade, it is fair, perhaps, to assume that the trader knows his business,—though even that requires qualification,—but in dealing with the public it is not fair, it is simply an obtaining of money by unfair pretences, and nothing else. That rule applies equally to the more recalcitrant operations of trade. If, for example, a dealer on "Change has private information that Timbuctoo stock will fall, he has a fair right to sell Timbuctoo stock, for every other dealer knows he would not do it without opinions which he has formed in ways open to all other men, or to be presumed from his usual mode of transacting business. If, for example, he has private telegraphic, or any other dealer have, and he is entitled to the benefit of his brain. But if a man not known on Change deals in the same way on private information he is playing with loaded dice, betting on certainties without saying he believes them to be certainties, and he is cheating, clearly. He is giving his opponent reason to believe that which he knows to be untrue, and he is guilty of an offence of Dishonesty, and he has a right to make shoddy, and sell it at a thousand guineas a yard, and give a cheque not worth ten shillings in the pound as equivalent to gold, provided the buyer and receiver know the facts—that the high-priced cloth is shoddy, the cheque a mere colour of payment—but not otherwise, under penalty of being a wrongdoer. So, to take a more recent case, a man has a right to trade far beyond his capital, provided that capital is sufficient to pay the reasonably probable amount of loss, such reasonable probability to be estimated by himself from the creditors' point of view; but if he steps an inch beyond that line, he is a swindler playing pitch-and-toss with pennies which have "heads" on both sides. It is fair enough for a firm with say, 10,000, of capital to export piece goods worth, it may be, ten times that amount, when a fall of more than 10 per cent. is out of all reasonable calculation. The manufacturer calculates on that, and there is no lying on either side; but if the firm exports till, in the regular fluctuation of trade, a fluctuation against them means bankruptcy, they are just betting with the intention of taking winnings if they win, and not paying losses if they lose, or, in the expressive vulgarism of the Betting world, they are "welchers," no more or less. The fact, which we quite admit, that in this way men who wish to be honourable are often welchers, has nothing to do with this question, which is one of abstract right, wholly independent of that power of self-deception which exists more or less in all human beings. All such dealings rest on a tacit assurance that the dealer, barring accidents, has enough capital to pay his debts; and if he has not enough, and knows he has not enough, he is telling falsehoods, as much as if he were uttering them in a witness-box.

It is very difficult to doubt that the sense of the obligation of veracity in Trade or, as we usually call it, commercial honesty, has of late years been weakened among us, and one at least out of many causes has given the assistance of laws which seem to give a direct sanction to several forms of fraud. The Bankruptcy Law, for example, directly teaches the trader that he is not in all cases bound to pay his debts; that he may nevertheless retain from his promises, however stringent they may have been. John Smith, with £5,000 of capital, deals to the extent of perhaps a million. A fall of one per cent. only sweeps away twice what he possesses, and somebody or other is plundered of £5,000. The moralist would affirm that John Smith was bound by his subsequent exertions to repay that sum, but the law, fearing lest he should remain idle, releases him from the obligation on the surrender, not of his own wealth, but of the whole wealth of which he is at that moment possessed, and thereby produces in all traders' minds an impression that trade is a game to be carried on, doubtless under certain rules, but still a game in which there is no essential or immutable obligation higher than those rules. So completely has this law perverted public feeling, that a trader, having passed through the Court, subsequently pays his debts; is considered an exceptionally virtuous man, is toasted and flattered as if he had done some extremely noble action altogether above the ordinary standard of human life. Yet he has done nothing but what he does when he pays his boot bill, has usually done less, for he has deprived innocent persons of their property for many years. It may be said that bankruptcy may be an inevitable misfortune; and so, in one case out of ten, it is; but so is a broken leg, and no law steps in to exonerate the victim from liability to inflammation. In nine cases out of ten the bankrupt, but for the bankruptcy law, would have restricted his transactions within the limit which he could meet, would have avoided betting with other people's money, the root of almost all such failures. There would have been less "business" done, and more sound; and more profitable, the man who employs his own money being now half ruined by the competition of the man who expects that if he fails the Court will clear off his liabilities. We are not arguing, of course, that there should be no relief from debt, or discussing any law which declares that a man may refuse to pay his debts; but we are saying that the law which declares that a man may refuse to pay his debts, as well as give it to anybody else, but the answer is very plain. The money so given to anybody else goes away, diminishing the giver's apparent wealth; but the money under settlement, though equally gone, remains in appearance to deceive creditors. How are they to tell that the Greenfield Estate, which seems to be Smith's, is really no part of his available assets? Moreover, in fact, in estimating such settlements directly against traders to recklessness by removing two great restraints—the fear lest the family should suffer, and the fear of the personal discomfort incident to poverty. It may be said that the practice is humane, but the humanity could be secured without the danger of fraud, if the Legislature only chose. Make every "settlement" by a trader illegal unless immediately followed by an equal payment to the creditors, which would then diminish, as it ought to do, the trader's available credit. The sort of stock of contempt and annoyance with which our commercial readers will receive that suggestion is a fair test of the degree to which the law has impaired clear views of pecuniary obligation. "It has sanctioned a falsehood told people can scarcely see that it is not a truth. Morally requires a man to pay his debts, or if he cannot, to try to pay them." British law says he need not pay. Morality forbids a man to trade on money only in appearance available for his debts; British law provides that he may so trade. The collision between the two systems may be inevitable, we are not discussing that, but it is at all events certain that there is collision.

"I wish you wouldn't give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an account against him of long standing. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

George the Third, speaking to Archbishop Scillon of his large family, used the expression, "I have a dozen Graces here for their own sakes." "No, sir," replied the Archbishop, "only eleven." "Well," rejoined the King, "is not that better than a dozen?"

LAW FOR SPENDTHRIFTS.—The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* in America says that a law exists in Massachusetts, which provides for the appointment of official guardians to notorious spendthrifts. A person who foolishly wastes his estate in debauchery, gambling, and riotous living may, upon evidence being given of the fact, be declared a spendthrift, and placed under official control. A few days since a Bostonian was, under this law, adjudged a "spendthrift," and committed to a guardian's care. Were any legislation of the kind attempted in England, the effect upon Mr. Blankin's annual sales of yearlings at Middle Park would be disastrous, and Newmarket—all thrills and no flats—would not be worth visiting.

A CHECKER ROUND ABOUT HERE.—"Once upon a time," had some curiously shaped ventiloquists on the ridge-pole. Pointing to them one day, a member of the parish said to the rector, "Those things look more like devils than anything else. What is their use there?" "Well, I suppose," replied the D. D., "they are intended for the outpourings of the spirit."

A LITTLE SWALLOWED.—A small London belle, this morning, was very much alarmed about it. The doctor was found, heard the dismal tale, and, with as much unconcern as he would manifest in a case of common headache, wrote the following laconic note to the lady's father:—"Sir.—Don't alarm yourself. If, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder.—Yours, &c., P.S.—Don't shoot the boy at anybody."

Miscellaneous.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADÉ MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

By WM. F. MAYERS, F.R.G.S., H. M. C. S. N. B. DENNIS, LAW, H. M. C. S., AND CHAS. KING, LIEUT. R. M. A.

HONGKONG: CHARLES A. SAINT. (late A. Shortridge & Co.)

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

Price, 45, leather half bound.

Opinions of the Press.

(Singapore Free Press, May 9.)

We referred briefly, several days ago, to a new work published by Messrs. A. Shortridge & Co., of Hongkong, entitled "*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*." But it would be utterly impossible, in a condensed notice of such a work, to give an adequate idea of its contents. The historical events of interest since the foundation of the settlement of Hongkong, are perhaps too much condensed into a general summary; but the most important feature in the composition of the society of the present colony is detailed at greater length. When we come to consider that the book before us makes no pretensions to be a history, but merely a guide book, we cannot hesitate to pronounce it at once the most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

(N. C. Daily News, May 16.)

A very interesting book has lately been published, entitled "*The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*," to which it forms a complete guide, and regarding the history of which it gives interesting particulars. Maps of the various localities described are inserted, and an appendix shows the existing means of transport between Europe and America and these two countries. The book is a most useful and interesting work, and we wish it every success. It is a most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

From the *Bankow Times*, May 18.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the first opportunity of calling attention to the "*Guide Book and Vade Mecum*" just issued for "travellers, merchants, and residents in general," in the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs. Shortridge & Co., of Hongkong. The order of the description of the various places follows the position on, or from the coast, as we go northward. In each instance the history, position, means of access, accommodation, foreign residences, public buildings, community, mode and cost of living, climate, associations, amusements, places of interest, native institutions, population, local government, natural history, productions, and statistics of trade are given, as well as a miscellaneous detail of facts and incidents, in connection with particular localities. So far as we are able to practically test the individual descriptions of the various places, they are given with a considerable degree of fairness and fulness. Peking, Yedo, and Macao are wisely included in the general survey. The value of the book is greatly increased by a most copious index, and the work closes with a set of useful appendices. The last of these is the geographical index of all formal works published from the earliest date in the English language of China and Japan. Philological notes are, for some reasons best known to the compilers, entirely excluded.

We hope to see this omission repaired in the next edition. With the exception of the comparative thinness of the paper, the getting-up of the work is very creditable to all concerned in the publication, and we congratulate the authors and publishers on the considerable merit of their admirable enterprise and performance.

From the *Englishman* (Calcutta) of June 8.

The celebrated volumes of the French Abbé Hue on China, and Sir Rutherford Alcock's account of Japan, are, no doubt, works of a far higher class and more extensive scope than the one now before us; but for practical utility, for all purposes of locomotion, trading and residence in any of the places coming within its compass, *The Treaty Ports of China and Japan*, by Messrs. Mayers, Dennis and

Miscellaneous.

King, far surpasses them. It is difficult to know under what class of books to place it, for it contains a mixture of history, topography, hygiene, Murray's Hand-book and Bradshaw's Guide,—all as complete and excellent in their own line as could be expected; and though, perhaps, the book will not prove attractive to students, it is calculated to give a more intimate knowledge of the towns it describes, added by the excellent maps which accompany it,—the work entirely of Chinese,—than any of the more elaborated works that have preceded it. We trust we have said enough to show that for any one about to visit, or reside in either of the countries described, this work contains not only most valuable information, but many useful hints.

Shanghai Recorder May 7, and *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*, May 11, 1867.

A very useful book has just been issued from the Press in Hongkong under the title of "*Guide Book and Vade-mecum to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan*," compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis. The book is very conveniently got up; it is interspersed with maps of the various treaty ports, and contains, besides much useful local information, historical sketches of most interest. Our readers will feel naturally interested in what is said concerning Shanghai; and a good idea of the history of this place is conveyed in Mr. Dennis's work. The other ports of China and Japan are also described, and almost all particulars which can be required by the traveller or resident are to be found in his work, which may be justly regarded as the "*Murray*" for China.

Notes and Queries.

ON CHINA AND JAPAN. A MONTHLY MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION.

Professional and Literary Men, Missionaries and Residents in the East generally.

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS.

PRICE 56 PER ANNUM.

Opinions of the Press.

(Fookhow Advertiser, May 4, 1867.)

We have received a copy of "*Notes and Queries*," this publication will be really useful, it contains much matter relating to China which otherwise would be lost, and we wish it every success. It is a most complete work of its kind ever issued. The Appendix may be termed the China Bradshaw, and the text teems with interesting papers—historical, botanical, and descriptive. The maps and plans are useful illustrations of the geographical position of the treaty ports, and a valuable assistance both to travellers and residents.

Report of North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

March 1867.

Two periodicals which are likely to be of great service have also been commenced: one is published at Fookhow and is called "*The Missionary Recorder*," and the other emanates from Hongkong and is called "*Notes & Queries*." It is intended to serve as a medium of intercommunication for persons interested in Chinese Philology, Geography or History. These indications of literary activity are perhaps the most important sign of the times; it has been our province to record, not that they are all means to facilitate that mutual understanding one of the other, which seems so hard to establish between Europe and China.

(Fookhow Missionary Recorder, April, 1867.)

The two first numbers of "*Notes & Queries on China and Japan*" have been placed on our table. The magazine is every way creditable to its editor and publishers, and we cannot but wish them the utmost success in their efforts to fill an important and hitherto unoccupied place in Eastern literature.

(Shanghai Recorder, May 17, 1867.)

We are put in possession of the fourth number of "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*." In saying that the present number equals in interest and importance its predecessors, we have already said a great deal in its favor. Our knowledge of these countries has hitherto been so scattered, so ill-arranged, out of date as it were, in a series of works, in different languages, and spreading in point of time, over the last two centuries, that some means of separating what is really new, from what has possibly been over and over again described is much to be desired. As a medium of intercommunication on these and many other subjects of interest to those connected with the far East, we must hail the appearance of "*Notes and Queries*." We used only add that the periodical is of convenient size, is carefully edited by Mr. N. B. Dennis, and is published at the low price of 56 per annum; and having said this, we trust that "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*" will meet with that success which so creditable a production deserves at the hands of those interested in Asiatic researches.

(Bankow Times, Mar. 1867.)

We insert this week, proposals of some pleasant correspondence which has appeared of late in our columns, an extract from the new publication, "*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*," on the subject of infanticide, which we particularly recommend to the notice of our contributors as containing some reliable facts in connection with the vexed question. Such a work as the "*Notes*" is peculiarly adapted for bringing to light valuable information in respect to this country, and its people, language, and institutions; and we trust it will be as warmly supported as it deserves by the numerous rising and energetic men, who are now, thanks principally to the philological labors of Mr. Secretary Wade, making rapid advance in the acquisition of the languages to say nothing of the devoted missionaries who have already grown grey in their service to the cause to which they have given themselves.

Miscellaneous.

CHINESE

By S. WELL

Published at

638 PR. DEN

FIFTY

Original Pub

The following

tents of this Bo

CHAP

Four T

1.—Treaty v

Chinese

2.—Treaty v

Chinese

3.—Treaty v

Chinese

4.—Treaty v

Chinese

5.—Treaty v

Chinese

6.—Treaty v

Chinese

7.—Port of N

8.—Port of S

9.—Port of S

10.—Port of T

11.—Port of T

12.—Port of T

13.—Port of T

14.—Port of T

15.—Port of T

16.—Port of T

17.—Port of T

18.—Port of T

19.—Port of T

20.—Port of T

21.—Port of T

22.—Port of T

23.—Port of T

24.—Port of T

25.—Port of T

26.—Port of T

27.—Port of T

28.—Port of T

29.—Port of T

30.—Port of T

31.—Port of T

32.—Port of T

33.—Port of T

34.—Port of T

35.—Port of T

36.—Port of T

37.—Port of T

38.—Port of T

39.—Port of T

40.—Port of T

41.—Port of T

42.—Port of T

43.—Port of T

44.—Port of T

45.—Port of T

46.—Port of T

47.—Port of T

48.—Port of T

49.—Port of T

50.—Port of T

51.—Port of T

52.—Port of T

53.—Port of T

54.—Port of T

55.—Port of T

56.—Port of T

57.—Port of T

58.—Port of T

59.—Port of T

60.—Port of T

61.—Port of T

62.—Port of T

63.—Port of T

64.—Port of T

65.—Port of T

66.—Port of T

67.—Port of T

